upon the roof, a few dead leaves and sticks swept in time out of a watercourse, will save both roof and walls from ruin. Watch an old building with an anxious care: guard it as best you may, and at any cost, from every influence of dilapidation. Count its stones as you would jewels of a crown: set watches about it, as if at the gates of a besieged city: bind it together with iron where it loosens: stay it with timber where it declines: do not care about the unsightliness of the aid—a crutch is better than a lost limb: and do this tenderly and reverently, and continually, and many a generation will still be born and pass away beneath its shadow. Its evil day must come at last; but let it come declaredly and openly, and let no dishonouring and false substitute deprive it of the funeral offices of memory."

For a formal refutation of these principles I must refer you to a paper lately published by Mr. Freeman. For my own part, it seems to me that Mr. Ruskin's exposition of his own views precludes the necessity of an answer. It is in short a *reductio ad absurdum* of his own principles:—that is, if they *are* his principles; for I suspect that, like most impassioned declaimers, he has really gone beyond what he himself at all believes and feels. His words have run away with him; or perhaps his characteristic *αυθαδεια* has impelled him to lay about him so lustily, that he has broken his own knuckles against our hard heads.

Let it be granted then that the outer walls are not to become a ruin, but are either to be kept up, or, if that be impossible, to be rebuilt stone by stone. And now what do they consist of? They comprise the exterior of an aisle and of a triforium. If, therefore, they remain, you have a triforium indicated when none really exists. To perpetuate this mendacious deformity would surely be more like a lie, and an ugly one too, than a careful restoration in the interior of that triforium of which the exterior still exists.

I will now venture to enumerate three kinds of church restoration, which are so far from "*a lie*," that they are absolutely and distinctly truthful; so far from reckless, that they are essentially "tender and reverential."

First, there is that never-ending, still-beginning, restoration, for which there is room in a large fabric almost from its completion, and which may be so careful and extensive as to admit of no signs of far-spread decay,—a course which is now being pursued at Lincoln, where no single stone is allowed to be replaced except by its fac-simile. This course cannot be otherwise than satisfactory, if it has been carried on from the beginning, and where it is not so, it is the penalty of past neglect; and, as for its being untruthful, since it is the condition of all sublunary things to need repair of some kind, this course is really to enter into the truth of things,—to accept it, and to follow it out to its just conclusions. It is simply absurd to talk of expressing either our admiration or our reverence for anything of use and beauty, and our thankfulness to our forefathers for their bequest to us, by letting it tumble to pieces, and become of lower, less graceful, or inferior use.

This course of restoration, however, must be followed *to the very letter*. At York, where constant attention is given to the works, but, perhaps, with less strict surveillance of authority, one of the capitals in the Early English arcade in the north transept is replaced with a bust of the Duke of Wellington! This warning, however, is unhappily not needed here, for for this kind of restoration there is no place at present in St. Sepulchre's. I hope it may be left, ere long, worthy of such jealous custody as to require it but seldom, and that *when* and *as* it does require restoration, such as this may be given to it.

Secondly, when a church has fallen into general decay by long neglect, but has not suffered material changes in the fabric, it may surely be restored by the insertion of masonry, where it is absolutely needed, at the same time leaving every fragment which will still perform its proper office untouched. Here the course pursued reveals itself, and the effect, if in any degree bad (as it is not, as compared with a more sweeping reparation), is only so much so as to be a fair penalty for the neglect which has caused such a restoration to be needed. This kind and degree of restoration may be followed in the outer round of St. Sepulchre's.

Thirdly, and finally, there is the restoration of an integral portion of the fabric which has perished by neglect, or violence, or accident, or which has been replaced with something worse than ruin, an incongruous substitute without any virtue of its own. And this is *desirable* in proportion to the interest or other merit of the building; *safe* in proportion to the assurance we have of the character of what is destroyed; *necessary* in proportion to the use, and *graceful* in proportion to the uselessness in a hard dry sense of that which has perished. Under this head would come the greater part of the restoration, such as I have advocated, of the round of St. Sepulchre's. Interesting unquestionably it is in its history and associations far beyond ordinary churches. It is certain that the several features I have mentioned did exist: it is equally certain that they had a well-defined character, of the very details of which we may discover traces, of the broad lineaments of which we cannot doubt. Its use is not, perhaps, greatly lessened by its present incongruities; but all the more graceful the attempt to remove them: nor do I believe that I have to contend with those who would really argue the matter as a *cui bono* question, in the Harriett Martineau sense.

NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

Lincoln.—A quantity of building land, in a field opposite Monson-street, was lately offered for sale at auction, but only one out of forty to fifty lots was sold, price 3s. 6d. a yard. "It is a singular fact," says the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, "that houses are being built in Lincoln in every direction, and yet there are an immense number of houses to be let, and people are leaving the place every week."

Yarmouth.—Four windows in the south aisle of the parish church of St. Nicholas are being restored, and a new door leading into the chancel is about to be made by order of the restoration committee.

Bury St. Edmunds.—The Norman tower, now restored, has just been surrounded by a wrought-iron palisade.

Lowestoft.—Messrs. Lucas have taken the contract for a new chapel at Lowestoft, Suffolk, Mr. Kerr, architect. It will be of an Italian character, with a composite for vestry, staircase, and belfry; accommodation, including a small organ gallery at west end, about 600. The material will be brick, with ornamental brick dressings *entirely*, openings being arched: considerable architectural effect may thus be obtained at small comparative cost.

Huntingdon.—Mr. Smyth, architect, has been appointed to prepare plans of a new infirmary for thirty in-patients, to be erected on a site already selected.

Southampton.—A new building for a corn exchange and chamber of commerce is about to be erected on the site of the old custom-house, from designs by Messrs. Hinves and Bedborough, architects. The elevation is in the Italian style.

Hereford.—The contracts for the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester Railway have been signed by Mr. Peto, who has contracted for making the whole line at a cost of 230,000*l.*; of which sum he himself takes shares to the amount of 135,000*l.* or less, the number being discretionary with the directors: he is to receive of the remainder 50,000*l.* in cash, and the balance in debentures. The Great Western Company have undertaken the complete working of the line for 60 per cent. of the income, after paying interest on debentures. It is expected that more than a thousand "navvies" will be shortly in full operation on the line.——The five stained glass windows in the eastern end of the Ladye Chapel of Hereford Cathedral, forming the Merewether testimonial, are now in their places. —— New baths and washhouses are being opened at Hereford. "The building," says the local *Times*, "has been erected by Mr. Nicholson, architect, of this city, on land adjoining the Steam Corn-mill of the Industrious Aid Society. From the boiler of the mill the waste hot water is conveyed to the baths, which will thus be furnished with a never-failing supply, superabundant in quantity, without the expense of heating it for the baths. In each bath the bather, at his option, can turn on or off either hot or cold water, or can gratify himself with a shower bath, if so disposed."

Rugby.—Messrs. Branston and Gwyther have obtained the contract for a portion of the work at Rugby station. There were sixteen competitors. 10,000*l.* is said to be the price. There will be a great deal of glass and iron used in the construction of the building.

Edgbaston (Birmingham).—The new church of St. James is now completed. It stands on rising ground near the Carpenter-road, and is in the Middle Pointed style, comprising nave, transept, and chancel, tower, with broach spire, south porch, and sacristy. The transepts have aisles on their eastern sides. The nave is 96 feet long by 31 feet 6 inches wide; the chancel, 29 feet long by 24 feet wide; the transepts, each 24 feet deep, and, including their aisles, about 35 feet wide. The length of the church externally is about 129 feet, and it will accommodate about 1,000 worshippers. The tower, which is attached to the east aisle of the south transept, and forms internally a portion of the aisle, is 71 feet high; including the spire, 103 feet. The church is built of irregularly wrought stone, with Bath stone dressings. The roof interiorly is open, and of stained fir. It is of high pitch, rising 48 feet from the floor. The seats are all open. The floor of the church is paved with blue and red tiles; and the doors will be of oak, with scroll hinges. The edifice will be warmed by heated air, the apparatus for supplying which is arranged under the sacristy. The architect is Mr. S. S. Teulon, of London. The building was founded by the late Lord Calthorpe.

Uttoxeter.—A public meeting of inhabitants of Uttoxeter has been held for the purpose of promoting the erection of buildings to comprise a town-hall, apartments for the literary institution, magistrates' room, police station, and covered market.

Lichfield.—The ratepayers were lately considering the propriety of applying to the Lord Chancellor for a faculty to take down and rebuild the tower of St. Mary's Church as a memorial of the late vicar. Two schemes appear to have been proposed, one for the mere restoration of the tower as it stands, and another for the erection of a tower and spire, which some objected to on the ground that it would involve other alterations and expenses.

Bury-lane, Lancashire.—A new church has been erected here at a point adjacent to the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, not far from where the diocese of Chester joins that of Manchester. It has been consecrated as "The Church of All Saints, Bury-lane," having a district attached to it. The foundation stone was laid on 19th June last. The cost of the building, including incidentals, is estimated at 1,250*l.* The material is stone; the style of architecture florid decorated; and the plan comprises a nave, with centre aisle, a south porch, a bell turret at the west end, containing two bells, and a vestry at the north-east side. Internally that part of the continuation of the nave set apart for the communion table, is separated from the rest by a low screen of wood tracery, forming a kind of chancel. The length of the nave is 70 feet inside, the breadth 27 feet 4 inches; the exterior height 18 feet to the eaves, and from thence to the ridge of the roof, which is of high pitch, is 24 feet 2 inches. There are three large windows on each side, a window of three lights at the east end, and a smaller one at the west end, all finished with ornamental and characteristic tracery. The accommodation is calculated for 300 persons, and 170 of the seats are free. The seats are open, the entrances being finished with ornamental bench ends, capped by poppy-head finials. The roof is of open timber, stained. The floor is laid with black and red tiles. There is an area of ground encircling the building, for a burial ground. The architect is Mr. E. H. Shellard, of Manchester.

For more information on OCR and PDF Compression visit ThePaperlessOffice.org